# Implementation of Smart Home Security and Automation System based on IoT Technology

# Rashima Mahajan,

Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Manav Rachna International Institute of Research and Studies, Faridabad

# Mr. Manish Joshi,

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Medi-Caps University, Indore

# Dr. Abdul Razzak Khan Qureshi,

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Medi-Caps University, Indore

# Dr. Hemant Pal,

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Medi-Caps University, Indore

#### Richard Essah.

Chandigarh University, India

# Ashish Jain,

Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, GL Bajaj Institute of Technology and Management, Greater Noida

# Dr. Arun Pratap Srivastava

Professor, Department of CSE, Lloyd Institute of Engineering and Technology, Greater Noida, India, Uttar Pradesh

DOI: <u>10.31838/ecb/2023.12.s1-B.261</u>

#### Abstract

The smart home is a setting where different electronic gadgets and machines are organized to give smart services to the homeowner on a far reaching premise. People. The elements gave by the applications to smart homes are being acknowledged and embraced by associations and individuals from one side of the planet to the other, this could be because of the different advantages that the arising internet of Things (IoT) advancements and gadgets, outfitted with sensors, cameras, or actuators, and ready to either accumulate data from the climate or perform legitimate errands, give as far as making clients' regular routines and occupations more straightforward. Ongoing checking, controller, security from interlopers, gas/alarm, and different capabilities are among the critical attributes of smart houses. Since delicate and individual information is overseen in smart homes, security and protection measures ought to be executed to shield clients' and organizations' information from encroachment while as yet guaranteeing the arrangement of trustworthy services. The review's decisions and suggestions assist us with understanding how clients' mentalities toward security are changing in smart homes as IoT home gadgets become more ordinary. Albeit a smart home arrangement in light of the Internet of Things can offer a superior and more compelling way to deal with healthcare the executives, end client reception is very low. The presentation of smart home healthcare services, which basically focus on the old, will be essentially hampered by these moderate clients. The discernment layer, transport layer, and application layer

security defects might be available in most of recently evolved smart gadgets because of their designs, which are by and large very basic. Most of IoT security examination structures right now being used require extra elite execution equipment. Simultaneously, there hasn't been any attention on the new "mining" malware or other assault strategies that conspicuously take the gadget's figuring power. This paper plans and carries out a smart home security investigation framework as an answer for the previously mentioned issues.

Keywords: IOT, Internet of Things, Home Security, Smart Home, Healthcare Services

#### 1. Introduction

The Internet of Things (IoT) is an organization of sensors and actuators that are incorporated into actual items and can communicate information remotely and across wired networks. Various areas, including smart network, smart coordinated factors, climate and security testing, wise transportation, modern control and robotization, money and administration, military protection, medical care, fine farming, and smart homes, are important for the huge IoT improvement movement. Smart houses are those that have a correspondence network interfacing their principal sensors and actuators, empowering remote access, checking, and control. A smart home has specific qualities, similar to an unobtrusive organization size, a tiny client base (since it is just open by relatives), and the capacity to utilize 3G, 4G, and Wi-Fi for network availability. IoT gadgets use RFID or WSN remote innovation, and the transmission capacity required is negligible. Information organization is finished through a neighbourhood server. The expression "smart home" or "house robotization" alludes to a setting where homegrown errands are computerized to work on their solace, comfort, security, and cost-viability. Home computerization consequently acquired ubiquity because of its many benefits.

There are four fundamental parts to a home mechanization framework. The first is the UI, which incorporates gadgets like PCs and telephones for putting orders on the control framework. The subsequent component is the correspondence mode, which can be Bluetooth or Ethernet (wired) (remote). The focal regulator, which is the third part, is an equipment interface that communicates with the UI to work different electronic gadgets. The last component comprises of various electronic hardware associated with the focal controlling framework, like a forced air system, a light, or a radiator that are viable with the method of transmission.

A significant hindrance to the organization's capacity to grow and thrive is the improvement of data and correspondence advances in the time of globalization. A test for the development of framework weakness is the use of the fitting security framework and the accessibility of various security instruments that are either expert or hostile to. The weakness of the respectability and accessibility of data can likewise be impacted by network quality and information transmission media. To have the option to contend in their separate business sectors, different organizations keep on making acclimations to their offerings with regards to the two labor and products as well as promoting plans. To guarantee the security of the business and to harvest the best profit, the supplier of broadcast communications services should keep on offering the best assistance.

#### 2. Review of Literature

Advanced gadgets can successfully interface with each other utilizing Internet Convention (IP) addresses, and IoT smart home services are developing day to day. In a smart home setting, each smart home machine is connected to the internet. The probability of noxious attacks likewise ascends as the quantity of gadgets in the smart home setting rises A. M 2014 Free activity of smart home gear diminishes the chance of hurtful assaults. Presently, smart home innovation might be open from anyplace out of the blue over the internet. Therefore, it makes these gadgets more helpless against noxious assaults S. Yoon 2015.

The help stage, smart gadgets, a home passage, and a home organization are the four parts that make up a smart home. Various associated gadgets share data shrewdly through a home organization in a smart home. Subsequently, there is a home passage that deals with the data move between smart gadgets connected to the outside organization. A help stage utilizes a specialist co-op to offer different types of assistance to the home organization.

Various properties of the IoT exist M., Clamor, S., Jabbar, 2016 Since there is a need to deal with the rising number of things associated with the Internet, which creates a ton of organization traffic for gadgets with low power capacities, they require new administration (counting security the board techniques) or a completely new way to deal with the notable administration frameworks. The creators fostered an Internet of Things the executives framework for tasks, like detecting and inciting portable software specialists, to alleviate this concern. One of the earliest examinations to address controlling these things as a part of the IoT is their proposition. The framework covers the most essential administration errands, for example, inciting, observing, and imparting locally or from a distance, as well as getting sensor information. To give the fundamental functionalities that are a piece of regular organization the executives frameworks, the proposed model engineering is a clear two-level model that can be moved up to a more mind boggling model in light of a progressive and conveyed structure made out of various directors and specialists. The recommended framework is then extended in Elkhodr 2015 where a portion of the administration related checking and control capacities offered by the proposed framework are outlined. To show the way that the IoT the board framework can be utilized to empower the executives over services, for example, somewhat controlling and observing things remotely through the Internet utilizing a portable application, they directed an investigation.

IOT-based smart home mechanization and security ZigBee, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, GSM, and other remote correspondence innovations, among others, can be utilized to carry out home robotization. The short

utilized to carry out home robotization. The shoscope of these ongoing techniques has burdens. Intend to carry out this venture, "IOT based Smasecurity and Smart Home Robotization," to addressed these downsides. The venture centers around giving smart security by sending a caught picture through a trouble to the proprietor utilizing the internation when an item is identified, which is alluded to home mechanization. The "Hub MCU" Mode will be utilized to do this task. For the older and crippled, this will be more valuable.

# 3. Research Methodology

# 3.1 Data Collection and Sample Characteristics

To gauge how senior citizens feel about using smart homes for healthcare, an online survey tool has been created. The target market comes from Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, India, etc. Two independent experts were consulted before the questionnaire was given to the participants to ensure its validity and applicability. The survey instrument is divided into two sections. Part 1 includes a few sociodemographic questions (respondent age, gender, household size, and income) as well as a screening question on the fundamentals of smart home awareness. The screening question has been used to reduce hypothetical response biases from those who have no prior knowledge or understanding of smart homes. Do you understand the meaning of the term "smart home technologies"? was the screening question used. No idea, vague idea, general idea, and good idea were all acceptable responses, as well as "already using some form of smart home technology/service." No-idea responses removed from the remaining survey participants. All other respondents moved on to part 2 after part 1. Instead of using the 60 years and up criterion, we have instead used the age group of 55 years and over in order to obtain a sufficient number of subjects to generalise our model. Additionally, our contacted subjects were asked to further contact any friends or relatives who fit the age requirement in order to ensure that the questionnaire reaches as many elderly people as possible. 15 of the 254 responses received did not meet the screening criteria. As a result, we have data from 239 elderly people for the final analysis. Table 1 contains the pertinent descriptive statistics displaying the demographic data of the respondents.

ort Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
art <b>40-45</b>	52	36.5
45-50	59	22.3
ing <b>50-55</b>	54	33.6
56 and above	56	41.3
net <b>Gender</b>		
Male	71	62.3
Female	63	52.5
Number of Family Member		
1	23	62.3
2	41	67.2
s 3	52	72.3

Section A-Research paper

4	59	77.6
Home ownership		
Status		
Owned	52	62.3
Rented	56	66.4
Education		
Graduation	53	53.2
Post graduation	56	58.9
Diploma	71	62.4
House hold Income		
Less than 20,000	20	22.6
21000-30,000	26	28.6
31,000-40,000	39	30.2
41,000-50,000	41	36.6

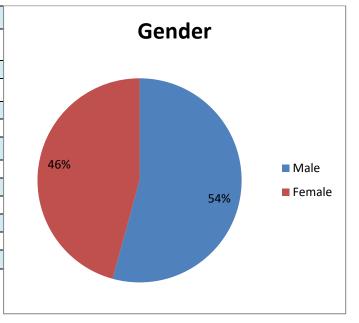


Table: 1 Demographical profile

Figure: 2 Gender of Respondent

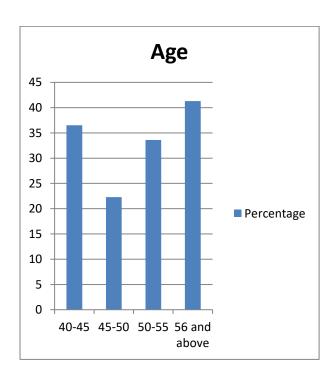


Figure: 1 Age of Respondent

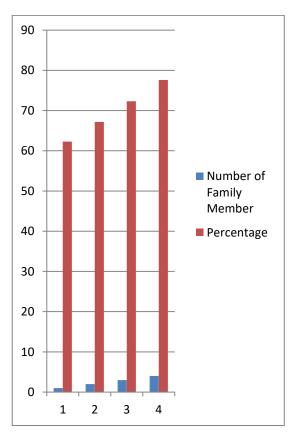


Figure: 3 Number of Respondent

Section A-Research paper

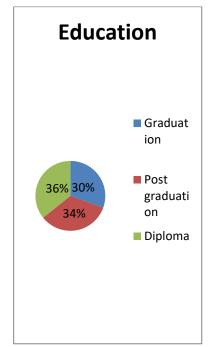
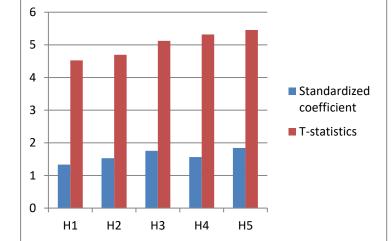


Figure: 5 Education of Respondent

# incentive for AVE for each build acquired surpasses the recommended degree of 0.5

Hypothesis No.	Hypothesis / path	Standardized coefficient	T- statistics	p- value	Hypothesis Status
H1	PE>B1	1.332	4.523	<1.213	Supported
H2	EE>B1	1.531	4.695	<2.236	Supported
Н3	EE>PE	1.752	5.123	<2.452	Supported
H4	SI>BI	1.563	5.321	<3.256	Not Supported
Н5	FC>BI	1.845	5.456	<4.365	Supported

Table: 2 Pls-sem path analysis and test statistics.



**Figure: 6** Pls-sem way examination and test insights.

#### 4. Results

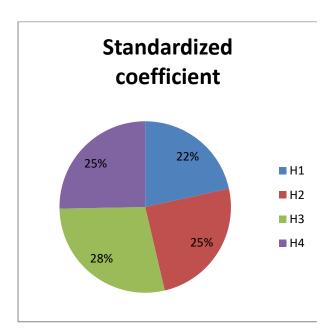
We frame the particulars of the discoveries from this examination in this Segment. Corroborative Component Examination (CFA) was performed utilizing SPSS 17.0, and Smart PLS 3.0 was used to survey the proposed model and related speculations.

# 4.1 Tests of Validity

Cronbach's alpha qualities were utilized to decide the interior consistency and dependability of the utilized poll, and the outcomes are displayed in Table 5. The Cronbach's alpha worth got for every one of the pre-owned builds is more prominent than 0.7, which demonstrates an elevated degree of interior unwavering quality.

The typical difference separated (AVE) and composite unwavering quality have been figured for each build to evaluate the concurrent legitimacy. In Table 2 this is shown.

Each build's relating factor stacking is higher than the removed worth of 0.60, which is an essential for the joined legitimacy test to pass. Also, the



**Figure: 7** Pls-sem way examination and test insights.

Any two developments. As found in Table 2, which shows that every one of the corner to corner components (which represent the square base of AVE) have a higher connection level between any two specific factors, this exactly happens in our example.

#### 5. Discussion

To find out the older clients' expectation to involve smart homes for healthcare purposes in an Asian setting, we applied a drawn out UTAUT model in this review. In our examination model, the investigation created eight huge indicators, with the last estimated build BI representing 81.4% of the complete fluctuation. This shows that the model has areas of strength for a for expectation. The discoveries likewise give various supportive experiences into how older individuals acknowledge smart homes for healthcare.

# 6. Conclusion

Applications for the Internet of Things (IoT) that altogether affect human life. With speeding up development, IoT applications will progress from a splendid home to sharp human services. IoT applications are urgent and ought to be treated in a serious way. The overall population requires new, adaptable, ideal, and secure answers for dealing with the continuously extending, capricious coordinated Internet of Things along with for the

help of different activity plans. Numerous IoT gadgets become obvious objectives because of an absence of security systems, and, surprisingly, these are contaminated without the casualty's information. Secrecy, trustworthiness, verification are expected for security. In light of the information review, a few assault types are named low-level, medium-level, undeniable level, and very significant level assaults. These assaults are additionally inspected, alongside their tendency/conduct and possible countermeasures. Introducing security components in IoT gadgets and correspondence networks is urgent given the meaning of security in IoT applications. Furthermore, it is encouraged to figure out the security prerequisites for the gadgets prior to involving them interestingly and try not to involve default passwords for the gadgets to shield against any security dangers or gatecrashers.

# 7. Future Scope

We estimated the use expectation of a help that isn't yet offered on a business scale, which is one of the restrictions of our exploration (future assistance). Further examination into the genuine acknowledgment of the framework's utilization ought to consequently be finished right after this review (the step following BI). A more top to bottom assessment is expected since it is pivotal to consider the issue of information protection and general confidence in healthcare-related smart home services. The recognizable proof of extra danger components (if any) will consider the improvement of a danger/risk model that will permit the numerous players in smart homes to foster better systems and strategies that will guarantee the outcome of these services.

The geographic spread of the older patients in this study is another downside. The old are all from Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, and India. To test for any significant contrasts in assessment, extra senior residents from all through the world ought to be incorporated. Furthermore, by investigating the directing effects of orientation, social foundation, and so on that will be finished as a feature of future work, we can expand our ongoing discoveries.

#### References

1. [M. Wolf. Here's Why Elder Care May Be The Next Billion Dollar Technology Opportunity.

Section A-Research paper

- Forbes. Accessed: Nov. 30. 2017. [Online]. Available:
- https://www.forbes.com/sites/michaelwolf/201 4/04/24/hereswhy-elder-care-may-be-the-next-billion-dollar-
- technologyopportunity/#7d432c6052d9
- C. Siegel and T. E. Dorner, "Information technologies for active and assisted living— Influences to the quality of life of an ageing society," Int. J. Med. Inform., vol. 100, pp. 32–45, Apr. 2017.
- 3. C. Wilson, T. Hargreaves, and R. Hauxwell-Baldwin, "Benefits and risks of smart home technologies," Energy Policy, vol. 103, pp. 72–83, Apr. 2017.
- D. Hailey, R. Roine, and A. Ohinmaa, "Systematic review of evidence for the benefits of telemedicine," J. Telemed. Telecare, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 1–7, Mar. 2002.
- Drolet, N. Schwartz, and C. Yoon, Eds., The Aging Consumer: Perspectives From Psychology and Economics. New York, NY, USA: Taylor & Francis, 2010.
- G. P. Moschis, Marketing to Older Consumers:
   A Handbook of Information for Strategy Development. Westport, CT, USA: Greenwood Publishing Group, 1992.
- J. van Hoof, G. Demiris, and E. Wouters, Eds., Handbook of Smart Homes, Health Care and Well-Being. Basel, Switzerland: Springer, 2017.
- 8. L. Edgren, "Health consumer diversity and its implications," J. Syst. Sci. Syst. Eng., vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 34–47, Mar. 2006.
- M. Ehrenhard, B. Kijl, and L. Nieuwenhuis, "Market adoption barriers of multi-stakeholder technology: Smart homes for the aging population," Technol. Forecast. Social Change, vol. 89, pp. 306–315, Nov. 2014.
- 10. M. J. Deen, "Information and communications technologies for elderly ubiquitous healthcare in a smart home," Pers. Ubiquitous Comput., vol. 19, nos. 3–4, pp. 573–599, Jul. 2015.
- P. Rashidi and A. Mihailidis, "A survey on ambient-assisted living tools for older adults," IEEE J. Biomed. Health Informat., vol. 17, no. 3, pp. 579–590, May 2013.
- 12. S. Blackman et al., "Ambient assisted living technologies for aging well: A scoping review," J. Intell. Syst., vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 55–69, Mar. 2015.

- 13. S. Majumder, T. Mondal, and M. J. Deen, "Wearable sensors for remote health monitoring," Sensors, vol. 17, no. 1, p. 130, 2017.
- 14. S. Sintonen and M. Immonen, "Telecare services for aging people: Assessment of critical factors influencing the adoption intention," Comput. Human Behavior, vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 1307–1317, Jul. 2013.
- 15. S. T. M. Peek, E. J. M. Wouters, J. van Hoof, K. G. Luijkx, H. R. Boeije, and H. J. M. Vrijhoef, "Factors influencing acceptance of technology for aging in place: A systematic review," Int. J. Med. Inform., vol. 83, no. 4, pp. 235–248, 2014.